

## FOR SMALL BELLES.

Children's Clothes Ruled by Good Taste.

SIMPLICITY IS A FAD NOW

Frocks of Little Girls Are Dainty Yet Practical.

Excessive Elaboration Less and Less Desirable—Ready Made Clothing for Children Assumes More and More Importance—The Yoke and the Design of the Hand Embroidery the Novelty This Year in the Baby's Wardrobe—Much Valenciennes Lace Used—The First Short Frocks and Coats—Russian Styles for Older Girls—A Great Variety of Materials From Which to Choose.

Ready made garments for children assume more importance and acquire greater popularity each season, a fact that argues



SUSPENDER DRESS OF PLAIN MADRAS.

Improvement in the clothes rather than laziness or indifference on the part of the mothers.

As a rule the children's clothes offered in first class shops have more style and originality than the average home made garments, and if one can afford to pay a fair price the quality of the materials will be satisfactory. On the other hand there is no denying that when a mother is clever with her needle and has good taste she may, if she will give her time and work, dress her little folk daintily and smartly for less money than she would spend upon ready made garments to achieve the same results.

This is especially true of clothing for small girls. In the case of a boy, after the first two or three years, it is folly to dress him in home made things, unless every cent is of vital importance, for the shop made garments for boys are most satisfactory and not necessarily expensive. Handwork, lace, frills and furbelows play no part in the boy's attire after he leaves babyhood, and those are the things that



RUSSIAN DRESS OF BLUE LINEN.

make girls' clothing expensive when the work is not done at home.

Luckily, excessive elaboration is less and less desirable in the little girls' frocks and coats. Simplicity has become more or less of a fad in children's dress and is the keynote of baby and small girl fashions, though sometimes this simplicity is far more expensive than the old time elaboration, and, for once in a way, fastidiousness is one with the eternal fitness of things.

Not within the memory of the oldest inhabitant have children been dressed so entirely in accordance with the laws of good taste as now. There is no enforced picturesque, disastrous to children not constructed upon picturesque lines, there is no extravagant fussiness, there is no incongruous copying of the modes of older folk. Children's clothes are obdurate, dainty, simple, practical and not needlessly expensive. What more could fastidious mothers desire?

In baby's long frocks and cloaks and undershirts there is little change or novelty this year, the only chance for



WHITE Pique Dress, Embroidered Bertha. Originality being in the fashioning of the little yokes and in the designs of the hand embroidery, which is the striking feature of the loveliest of these long dresses. This embroidery is of the finest and most delicate description—dainty little tendrils, sprigs, single blossoms, garlands, wreaths, etc.—and is eminently babyish, despite the labor and artistic skill it implies. Naturally, such embroidery belongs only

to the costly little garments, and often even upon these there is only a little of the embroidery ornamenting the tiny yoke. Other models show little embroidered sprigs set at intervals down each side of the long front, or a vine or garland design following these same lines and, perhaps, furling to run around the skirt some distance above the hem.

Valenciennes lace issued in combination with such embroidery; and, upon the more elaborate dresses, so expensive that a few dollars more or less cuts little figure in the cost, real valenciennes is always used. As a matter of fact, many mothers, even when their incomes are not large, will use no valenciennes save the real upon baby frocks, preferring a mere edge of real lace at throat and wrists to a more lavish use of inferior lace.

This is, however, an expensive hobby, though an alluring one, and though coarse imitation lace is a lamentable thing on a baby frock, there are now many imitations of valenciennes really beautiful and hardly distinguishable from the real lace, though the price is far less.

The floral hand embroidery is, of course, out of the reach of many, and not desirable for the common frocks of even those babies whose mothers could afford to have it, but herring bone or feather stitching is essential on the long gown of the daintiest sort, and all lace used must be applied or put together by hand. The small yokes may be made entirely of fine hand tucks with or without lines of herring bone between groups of the tucks, and with a frill of narrow valenciennes around the neck.

Another such frill may border the yoke,

proprate trimmings. The bottoms of the frocks are plain, hemmed, or possibly trimmed by a group of tucks, a line of inset insertion or feather stitching, or a design in hand embroidery running around above the hem.

White is the accepted thing for these first short frocks, as for the long ones, but many mothers find it necessary to economize by putting colored frocks upon even the tiny tots, after their helpless long clothes days are over, and little short frocks in fine pink or blue gingham or chambray with feather stitching in white and lace at neck and wrists are sometimes exceedingly dainty and pretty.

Jumpers are put upon very small children now, too, and are sensible things for small girls as well as boys at any time after the child begins to walk.

Coats for infants and for short frock

merely pulled in front with the opening and a band of trimming down the left side; but a discussion of all this falls more naturally into a chapter upon boys' clothing, and what is said of the boy's Russian suit will apply to that of the girl, with the exception of the full knickerbockers which usually accompany the boy's Russian tunic, showing very slightly below it.

Still knickers are not inevitable with the very little boy's Russian smock, and, on the other hand, many mothers put knickers on their very girls under their Russian frocks, though they are not supposed to show unless, in the course of play, small feminine heels are lifted higher than tradition prescribes.

The blouse and skirt frocks for the very little girl are usually of the one piece order, though unlike the Russian frocks they are not cut in one piece, but are made in two

much the delicate embroideries described in connection with the baby's long frock as the bolder blind embroideries and the all conquering eyelet embroidery.

The fine gingham, spray and sprig embroideries are, however, exceedingly chic for the little girl's dressy frock of sheer white stuff, lace trimmed. Many dressy little summer frocks are slightly low in the neck and have short puff sleeves.

The bertha which in connection with a guimpe appears upon some of the prettiest little models is made not only in the embroidered form, but may be of the material inset and edged with Valenciennes or Swiss embroidery, or of the material trimmed with a contrasting band, the band being sometimes heavily stitched or embroidered in little dots. Pretty berthas are also made by setting rows of narrow Valenciennes edging together, each row fully edged



THE SMALL GIRLS' COATS OF SILK, LINEN AND CLOTH, WITH THEIR TRIMMINGS OF LACE AND EMBROIDERY.

to the scalloped edge of the row above, so that the bertha when finished flares enough to lie out smoothly over the shoulders.

Some of the circular flouncings now made in batiste and Swiss embroideries are suitable for berthas and more easily shaped than the straight flouncings. There are, too, appliqué embroidery motifs forming deep scallops in line design, and these are set on the edge of a bertha of plain material so as to form a continuous line. The material is cut away underneath the embroidery, and this latter gives an effective scallop border effect.

Sometimes a little embroidery medallion is set into the material in the centre of each scallop, or a large white dot is embroidered there, but overelaboration must be guarded against, and it is better to err on the side of too little trimming than on that of too much, if any mistake is made.

The guimpes to accompany such frocks are of fine tucking and herringbone, of tucking and lace, of lace insertion set together with beading or without, or of fine Swiss embroidery, and regulation plaids and checks in light weight wool, cashmere, Panama, voile, broadcloth—all these and many more are utilized for the wool spring frocks of the small school-girls; and stitching, contrasting bands, embroidered galloons, soutache braid, fibre braid and tiny buttons are the trimmings most often seen upon these frocks.

Soutache is especially popular and trims collars, yokes, berthas, belts, wristbands, skirt bands, etc. Cotton soutache, too, is much in evidence on tub frocks. Contrasting piping, bias bands of plaid or check and the tiniest of little plaided silk frills are other trimmings for the small girl's wool frock; but the schoolgirl needs a

group of coats sketched for the central cut will illustrate some of the best of the season's ideas, and the Russian box plaited with deeply pointed collar of open work, blind and buttonhole embroidery, represents a type of coat considered particularly smart this year.

Open work embroidery on cloth and silk as well as upon linen and heavy cottons enters into the new coats, and there are delectable coats of all over open work embroidery, or Swiss or fine lawn and trimmed in valenciennes. Shepherd's checks, with trimmings of plain bright color and soutache, are made up into cunning coats for little tots, but are hardly so attractive as the plain woollens.

Hats for the small girl are as a rule slightly smaller than last year's, following the

tendency of millinery for grown ups. The lingerie hats with Tam crown and full brim are more popular and more beautiful than ever; and as a concession to the open work embroidery fad one sees many hats of linen or pique with flat Tam crown and flat, plain brim.

The crown is ornamented with open work buttonhole embroidery and the brim has a border of this embroidery and scalloped buttonhole edging. Soft silk is folded around the crown and knotted at the left front.

Embroidered pique, not open work, is made up in the same way, and often the brims of these rather severe little hats are faced with shirred lawn or overlapping frills of narrow valenciennes. Lingerie hats in this shape but formed entirely of valenciennes frills on ruffled edgings are liked, and there are some pretty shapes in corded mule and lawn.

The variations rung upon the poke bonnet are legion, and straw is more used for these than it has been in many seasons.

OF DOTTED AND PLAIN PIQUE

other heavy material.

When the skirt is not too heavy a group of tucks or inset line of insertion makes a pretty skirt finish, but any complicated or ornate trimming is out of place on the short skirts. The skirts of some charming little frocks are made of lovely Swiss or batiste embroidery flouncing and narrower embroidery to match time the bertha and sleeves of the waist.

## BEAUTIFUL HAIR IS NATURE'S DOWER

and the greatest of all feminine charm—we offer every facility for producing an artistic and becoming headdress.

**WIGS AND COIFFURES**

of every style suitable to those whose hair has become too thin or whose hair is falling out. Our stock comprises every shade, and we can match your own hair so perfectly as to defy detection.

**GRAY AND WHITE HAIR**

for elderly ladies, choice selected stock and naturally wavy.

**Hair Dressing—Marcel Waving**

by expert artists. Also Scalp Treatment, Hair Coloring, Singeing, Shampooing and Manicuring.

Booklet, "How to Be Beautiful," free.

# L. SHAW

54 WEST 14TH ST. (Near 6th Ave.), N. Y.

The scalloped buttonhole edge, of which mention has been made in connection with the bertha, is employed effectively upon all kinds of linen and pique frocks, coats, etc., and often the buttonholing of the scallops is done in a color contrasting with the material.

One piece waist and skirt frocks are worn not only by little girls just out of first short frocks, but also by girls of all ages up to 10, the waist line, in the case of the older girls, being shortened to a point approximating the natural waist line, but the same general effect is given by the suits whose skirts button onto the waist.

Both models are made up in all the pretty wash fabrics, organdie, flowered dimity, embroidered swisses and mullies, and batistes, linens, chambrays, gingham, percales, madras, pique, etc., and valenciennes is the favored trimming for the sheer stuffs, as in the case of the wee tots, though for the older children, more embroideries are used than for the younger ones.

The plaid and checked gingham and mercerized cottons, so remarkably pretty this season are welcomed enthusiastically by the makers of children's frocks, and these materials, while bright and childlike, are yet dark enough to be serviceable. They are usually made up with white guimpes or worn with a white collar of the Eton sort.

Mohairs, serges, light weight check and invisible plaid suitings, and regulation plaids and checks in light weight wool, cashmere, Panama, voile, broadcloth—all these and many more are utilized for the wool spring frocks of the small school-girls; and stitching, contrasting bands, embroidered galloons, soutache braid, fibre braid and tiny buttons are the trimmings most often seen upon these frocks.

Soutache is especially popular and trims collars, yokes, berthas, belts, wristbands, skirt bands, etc. Cotton soutache, too, is much in evidence on tub frocks. Contrasting piping, bias bands of plaid or check and the tiniest of little plaided silk frills are other trimmings for the small girl's wool frock; but the schoolgirl needs a

Some of the models have not even a facing, the dainty, fancy straw being left to frame the face, with a cluster of blossoms tucked in against the hair.

Flowers are the softest of ribbons are the accepted trimmings, tiny roses and small field flowers having the preference. Some shirred Napoleonic shapes are shown. Dutch bonnets were picturesque when becoming in and there are, of course, many straight brim and roll brim sailors.

## RIPE OLIVES.

A Trick Which People in California Play on Newcomers.

"I have just returned from California," said the traveller, "and for your information, in case you ever wander thither, let me post you on one of the merry little jests which the inhabitants love to ring in on the innocent tenderfoot."

"About the first thing they'll run you up against the California ripe olive. Ever eat them? You can hardly get them here because they won't stand shipment. And they're mighty good."

"Most real olive eaters prefer them to the ordinary green pickled olive. The ripe olives are pickled also, you understand, and come out black, like the green ones."

"After you have eaten and approved, they will lead you on by remarking: 'Well, if you like them that way you'll like them better fresh. Just stroll out to the orchard with me and we'll have one.' Then they lead you out to one of their long lines of olive trees. I pause to remark that you don't know what an olive tree is until you have eaten two meals. It is an oily bitterness that gets into their corners and cranial of your mouth and won't be washed out."

"When you recover a little they explain that the brine takes out the bitterness, and that's why olives are pickled."

## HOW TO EAT A SEED ORANGE.

No Spoon Is Used According to the West Indian Method.

"When I was in Jamaica," said a New York man just back from the West Indies, "a native got to talking to me about their oranges."

"I asked him if they raised navel. He said no, not to any extent, and that he considered the navel an inferior orange anyway. I maintained that there is nothing better in the way of a fruit than a good California or Florida navel orange. I said that the seeds and the thick fibre in a seed orange make it disagreeable to eat and spoil the flavor."

"The trouble is," he answered, "you do not know how to eat a seed orange. Then he showed me, illustrating with some of his own seed oranges. You peel the orange, taking care to pare just inside the white inner skin. When that is done you have laid bare the outer wall of each of those little sections of which an orange is composed."

"Then you divide these sections one by one and, putting this peeled edge in your mouth, suck. You get the juice and some of the pulp, but none of the fibre and none of the seeds, which hang close to the inner wall of the section."

"That is better than eating it with a spoon for two reasons. In the first place, after you have had the spoon in your mouth once or twice it grows warm and spoils the coolness of the fruit. In the second place, the spoon tends to remove the juice and the pulp, and that is disagreeable to your neighbors as well as yourself."

"I learned to eat the native orange in the native way, and I think that is the king of fruits."

## Fabrics That Wear Longest.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The man who wants to be economical in the matter of wearing apparel—not the one who is out to buy the cheapest goods, but the one who wants his clothes to preserve their appearance for the longest possible period of time," says A. H. Kent, clothing salesman, "will choose rugged fabrics."

"Make up two pieces of cloth of identically the same quality and cost, one rough and the other smooth finished, subject them to precisely the same amount of wear and tear, and the smooth finished cloth will be found in an excellent condition when that of the rough surface is already worn out and fit only for the rag bag. What is the reason for this? Altogether in the finish. The rough goods must be brushed offener and more vigorously than the smooth, because they catch dust more readily, and this is harder to dislodge. The frequent, severe application of the brush or brush soon wears out the goods, and their life in consequence is halved, or less than half as long as the smooth surfaced article."

"The latter sheds dust and dirt, particularly at first from towels, table cloths and napkins, that the other would retain, and whatever may adhere to its surface can be removed by a light brush, which affects the durability of the goods only in the very smallest degree. The smooth cloth also presents a better appearance at all times, for it never appears quite as dirty under exactly the same conditions as its rough surfaced fellow."

"Yet rough finished cloth has the 'call' for popularity, and, singularly enough, lots of men buy it because they think it wears longer, and base their belief on its so called 'protecting nap,' the very thing which shortens its life."

## Chicken Stealing Leopard.

From the Lahore Tribune.

Mr. Gillman, manager of the Golden Streams Syndicate, Bangalore, has been badly mauled by a leopard at Mysore, India.

Hearing his house was his foot house at night he went out to inquire, and on entering it was attacked by a leopard, which badly lacerated his face, head and body. When the last mail left Mr. Gillman was in a serious condition.

## MARRIAGE

Invitations, Announcements, At Home, Church, Calling and Reception Cards, Menus and Dinner Cards, Designs which are original.

Dempsey & Carroll

22 West 23d Street The Society Stationers New York